

from St. Lawrence Co.,"* and is stated to occur in both St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties. Its describer has evidently failed to consult the "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons," or he would have discovered that the same name had already been given to a species of South America, which has hitherto been considered as a congener of the North American *Pimelodus catus*. The *Pimelodus gracilis* of Hough is said to have from twenty-two to twenty-four anal rays, twenty-two branched caudal rays, and maxillary barbles "extending back to the tips of the gills," in which respects it differs from the present species.

IX.—*Description of Two New Species of Terrestrial Grapsoid Crustaceans from the West Indies.*

BY THEO. GILL.

Read December 20, 1858.

CARDISOMA, LAT.

1. *Cardisoma diurnum*, Gill.

The carapace is longitudinally arched and transversely nearly horizontal; on each side it is distinctly defined anteriorly by an elevated line which is boldly curved outwards. The sides are little convex anteriorly, but convexly tumid posteriorly. The surface of the carapace has the same order and arrangement of its areolar areas as that of *Cardisoma guanhumi* (Lat.). The postorbital tooth is elongated, triangular, and trilateral, acute and small: behind this and separated by a groove is a smaller one.

The external maxilliped has its meros or fourth joint almost obliquely truncated, cordiform, and with its internal side with a moderately gibbous margin.

* In "Fifth Annual Report of the Regents of the University on the Condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History," &c., Albany, 1852.

The abdomen of the male is nearly similar to that of the same sex in *Cardisoma guanhumi*; its sides are slightly incurved towards the middle, and its second and third segments are broadest. The abdomen of the female is little broader than that of the male, but its sides are nearly straight and not incurved; the sixth segment is longer than broad, and the last is semi-elliptical and constricted at its base, as in that of the male.

The length of the carapace is 1.58 of an inch, and the width is 1.97.

It inhabits the islands of Barbadoes and Grenada, where it has been observed by the describer, and the island of St. Thomas, where it has been collected by Mr. Riise. It differs considerably in its habits from its West Indian congener, coming from its holes to feed in the day time, while the *C. guanhumi* is exclusively nocturnal. It dwells in holes excavated by itself, and lives in colonies like the latter species.

Its affinities appear to be rather with the *Cancer carnifex* of Herbst, or *Cardisoma carnifex* of Edwards, than with *Cardisoma guanhumi*. It resembles the former species in the angular margins of the carapace, and this peculiarity will sufficiently distinguish it from the latter; from that species, it is also distinguished by the less gibbous form of the meros of the maxilliped, and by the form of the abdomen of the female.

GENUS UCA, LAT.

2. *Uca pilosipes*, Gill.

The carapace is longitudinally arched and transversely moderately convex; on each side it is distinctly defined by an elevated and finely crenulated line, extending from the postorbital prominence to the region above the base of the penultimate foot. The sides are anteriorly strongly curved outwards, and from the linear carina decline inwards. The surface of the

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carapace has nearly the same arrangement of its areolar areas as that in *Uca una* (Lat.), but they appear to be less distinctly defined.

The postorbital angle is convex

The jugal region is granulated; the suborbital area transversely semicordate and nearly smooth; the suborbital margin is strongly crenulated.

The abdomen of the male has the sides slightly emarginate at the middle, and with the first segments laterally dilated; the last segment is semicircular; the penultimate quadrate, slightly transverse and not much longer than the fifth.

The cheliped has its meros studded with a crest of conical denticulations on its internal and inferior angles, and crenulated foldson its external; the corpus is externally convex, and has on its internal margin two approximated carinæ, the internal of which is studded with conical protuberances, and the external more or less crenulated; the hand is above crested by a row of conical teeth; below there are several very finely crenulated lines which are most distinct anteriorly.

The feet have scattered hairs on the inferior angles of their meros and the corpus and manus are densely covered beneath by similar hairs; the two last pair are comparatively naked. The feet of the third pair are longest.

Length of carapace 1·01 inch ; width 1·30 inch.

The upper surfaces of the feet and chelipeds are of a beautiful pale sanguineous color.

A single specimen was present in a collection of the crustaceans of the island of St. Thomas, made by Mr. A. H. Riise. It differs especially from the *Uca una* of Latreille in the armature of the chelipeds, and by the dense hairs of the inferior angles of the feet.